MR. CHAIRMAN: Please cooperate with me.

श्री अवनि राय: सभापति महोदय, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के बहुत सारे डिपार्टमेंट्स लेबर कोर्ट्स के डिसीजन को नहीं मानते हैं और हाईकोर्ट चले जाते हैं, हाईकोर्ट से नहीं हुआ तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट चले जाते हैं और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के ऑर्डर के बाद भी उसका implementation नहीं होता ऐसे बहुत सारे केसेज हैं। Many departments, including Finance and others, are there. The casual workers are there. They are not doing it. So, my question to the Minister is, whether permission to prosecute the defaulters will be taken and whether action will be taken, at least, in the Government sector, so that they abide by the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, or whether they will follow the orders of the High Courts and the Supreme Court.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Sir, the right to appeal does not only lie with the private industries, the right to appeal lies also with the Government industries or the public sector or whatever it is. But the suggestion is well taken. We will go into that. I am not making any assurance, but we will try to streamline the system.

Reforming land ownership

*225. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in many parts of the country, land records are non-existent and much of farming is done by people who have no title deeds and hence are unable to claim compensation when their land is acquired for industrial purposes; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any plan to reform land ownership and tenancy patterns and revamp the land acquisition law?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Land and its management falls under the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the State Governments under the Constitution. Accordingly, survey and settlement operations are carried out by the State Governments from time to time as per the legislative

provisions and land records are updated. Except some parts of the country, and particularly the North-Eastern region, where original surveys are yet to be completed, land records do exist in the rest of the country. However, unregistered tenants or sharecroppers, whose names are not entered in the land records, do sometimes engage in farming activities on lands that are in the names of others as land-owners. Such persons may not always be eligible to claim compensation at par with the land-owners when those lands are acquired for public purposes, yet they may be eligible for the resettlement and rehabilitation benefits as project affected persons.

(b) With a view to assisting the States in the task of updating of land records, Ministry of Rural Development is administering two Centrally Sponsored Schemes, *viz.*, (1) Computerisation of Land Records (CLR) and (2) Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA & ULR). Financial assistance is being provided to the States/ UTs under these Schemes for computerization of land records, strengthening of their revenue administration and survey and settlement organisations by way of purchase of modern survey equipment, renovation/construction of training institutes, construction of record rooms, etc.

Yes, revamping the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 is under consideration in consultation with the State Governments and concerned Ministries/ Departments, to make the process time-bound and effective. However, since land is a State subject, the issues of land ownership and tenancy reforms are also dealt with by the State Governments.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Sir, the land and its management, of course, we know is truly under the jurisdiction of the State Government, and accordingly, land survey and settlement operations are being carried out by the State Governments, and as you have stated in your answer, except the North-Eastern region, all the State Government have done it. First of all, it was done during the time of the British Raj. Now, I just want to know one thing. When were the land records updated last time?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, this is a very serious question.

श्री रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंह: महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने स्वयं कहा कि land management का jurisdiction स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का है, फिर भी computerization of land records, hundred

per cent Centrally sponsored scheme है और updating of land records and strengthening of revenue administration दूसरी Centrally sponsored scheme है। महोदय, उसके अधीन हमने देश के 582 जिलों में Computerization of land records को मंजूरी दे दी है और यह 3527 तहसीलों में लागू हो गया है। इसमें महोदय, कर्नाटक, तमिलनाडु, गोआ और गुजरात, इन चार राज्यों ने अपना काम पूरा कर लिया है, बाकी में काम चल रहा है। हमने Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records में भी राशि मंजूर कर दी है। लेकिन महोदय, 11वीं योजना में हम इन दोनों योजनाओं को merge करके Comprehensive Modernisation of Land Records Scheme चालू करने जा रहे हैं माननीय सदस्य की जो चिन्ता है कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में सर्वे सेटलमेंट भी नहीं हुआ और updating of land records नहीं हुआ, तो उससे इस समस्या का भी समाधान हो जाएगा।

श्री सभापति: जिन काश्तकारों का नाम लैंड रिकॉर्ड्स् में है ही नहीं, उनको computerization से क्या रिलीफ मिलने वाली है?

श्री रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंह: महोदय, उनका नहीं, जिनका नहीं है, तो जो Rehabilitation and Re-settlement Policy चालू हो रही है, उसमें उनके लिए भी सहूलियत की व्यवस्था है। यह बात ठीक है कि जिनका नाम रिकॉर्ड में नहीं है, उनको compensation मिलने में भारी कठिनाई हो रही है, लेकिन हमारी जो National Rehabilitation and Re-settlement Policy है, उसमें उनका ख्याल रखा गया है।

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether, before doing computerisation, any imagery satellite operation, then, aerial survey is also being taken. If that is done, then only it can become a perfect survey. So, I just want to know whether any imagery satellite operation and, then, aerial survey is being carried out or not.

श्री रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंह: जी हां, महोदय। जो Comprehensive Modernisation of Land Records Scheme है, उसमें digital mapping वगैरह सभी का प्रावधान है। जो आधुनिक टेक्नोलॉजी है, हमने उन सभी का इस्तेमाल करने का उपाय किया है।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है।

SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY: Sir, I am on part (c). Sir, the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 needs revamping. Nowadays, everywhere in the country, there is a problem concerning land acquisition, either for a public purpose or for a private purpose or for an industrial purpose or for an SEZ. The views of landowners are not at all heard. They are kept out of all

these processes. When are you going to revamp the Land Acquisition Act and how are you going to address the grievances of the farmers?

श्री रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंह: जी हां, महोदय। वह तो हमने अपने उत्तर के अंतिम चरण में ही कहा है-

"Revamping the Land Acquisition Act is under consideration in consultation with the State Governments and concerned Ministries/ Departments, to make the process time-bound and effective."

सर, हम Land Acquisition Act में सुधार करने वाले हैं। हम बहुत जल्दी ही उसको सदन में लेकर आएंगे।

श्री सभापति: श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: सभापति महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Sir, the State Governments are grabbing the land. ...*(Interruptions)*... The State Governments themselves are grabbing the land....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY: Sir, my question is entirely a different one.

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत: कोई टाइम बाउंड है क्या? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंह: हम जल्दी कह रहे हैं, तो महोदय, जल्दी का क्या मतलब है? टाइम बाउंड से भी ज्यादा इफेक्टिव है, शीघ्र। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: यह बिल्कुल सही है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह बिल्कुल सही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: The State Government itself is grabbing the land of the poor farmers. Where is the solution? ...*(Interruptions)*... You say that you are consulting the State Government. The State Government itself is grabbing the land of the poor farmers, that of weaker sections, who do not have any capacity to...

श्री सभापति: वह ठीक है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप इनको बोलने दीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: माननीय सभापति महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY: Sir, my question is not at all answered.

श्री सभापति: आपका क्वैश्चन हो गया ...(व्यवधान)... Your question was over.

SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY: Sir, he has not answered it. He has not even heard my question. My question was....

श्री सभापति: क्या आप उनको दोबारा सुनाना चाहते हैं।? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY: Land owners are kept out of this whole process. How are you going to address their genuine grievances and how are you going to compensate them in view of the Supreme Court judgement also? The relief and rehabilitation package is not at all being implemented in the States.

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, ठीक है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY: How are you going to revamp this Act? This is the biggest problem.

श्री रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंह: महोदय हम कानून में जो संशोधन करने जा रहे हैं, उसमें माननीय सदस्य की जो चिंता है कि जो भूधारी हैं, उनको सुना नहीं जाए और प्रो-भूधारी कानून हम बनाने जा रहे हैं, महोदय। तब माननीय सदस्य की जो चिंता है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप जल्दी-जल्दी बना दें। यह मामला बहुत गम्भीर है ...(व्यवधान)... यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। ...(व्यवधान)... श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी ...(व्यवधान)... Please take your seats ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ramachandraiah, please take you seat... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: The State Government itself is a culprit. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are grabbing the land of the farmers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take you seats. *(Interruptions)*... Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: माननीय सभापति महोदय, Land Acquisition Act, हमारे देश में जो भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून बना हुआ है, इस कानून की जो मूल भावना थी, वह यह थी कि जब सरकार को सार्वजनिक उपयोग के लिए जमीन की जरूरत पड़े ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: यह Land Acquisition का मामला नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)... यह मामला Land Acquisition का नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह टाइटल का मामला है।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: महोदय, मैं उसी बात पर आ रहा हूं। समस्या उन लोगों की है, जो जमीन के मालिक हैं, उनकी जमीन एक्वायर की जाती है और एक्विजिशन के लिए जो भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून है, जिसको रिवेम्प करने की बात माननीय मंत्री जी कर रहे हैं, उस कानून के अनुसार केवल सार्वजनिक, यानी सरकारी उपयोग के लिए अगर जमीन की आवश्यकता हो तो सरकार को कानून

के अंतर्गत यह अधिकार प्रदत्त है कि वह किसी की भूमि का अधिग्रहण कर सकती है। लेकिन, आज जो विभिन्न प्रदेशों में देखने को मिल रहा है और जो सूचनाएं आ रही हैं, वे यह है कि उद्योगों के लिए और गैर सरकारी उपयोग के लिए भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया जा रहा है।

श्री सभापति: यह क्वेश्चन नहीं है, क्वेश्चन बिल्कुल डिफरेंट है।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: प्रश्न उसी से जुड़ा हुआ है, सर।

श्री सभापति: जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून को रिवेम्प करते समय ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं, क्वेश्चन वह नहीं है। Next Question. Question No. 226.

Rise in naxal activities

226. SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA: ††
SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the naxal violence continues unabated with rising number of incidents causing loss of life and property over the years, the situation has worsened despite claims of putting in place socio-economic measures with higher allocation in affected areas and refurbishing of police forces with right intelligence inputs;

(b) if so, whether according to latest Government figures, the number of violent incidents increased from 1465 in 2002 to 1608 in 2005 and till October last, 1272 incidents were reported; and

(c) what concrete steps and measures Government have taken to check the naxalites' activities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c) The Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The overall magnitude of naxal violence in terms of number of incidents has shown a decline by 6.15% in 2006 as compared to 2005. In the year 2006, the State of Chhattisgarh alone accounted for 47.38% of the total incidents of naxal violence and 57.22% of total casualties. In the rest of the country, the overall level of naxal violence showed a significant decline in the year 2006, as compared to 2005.

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††The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Vijay J. Darda.